

Another example is the effort by anti-choice forces in Congress to kill U.S. government international family planning efforts.

It is far-fetched to compare a psychotic murder to elected federal lawmakers? Perhaps. Then again, when reactionaries to Congress succeeded in slashing 1996 overseas population assistance by 35 percent a consortium of experts conservatively estimated that the cut would result in 4 million more unplanned pregnancies, 2 million more unintended births, 1.6 million more abortions, 134,000 more infant deaths, and 8,000 more maternal deaths from pregnancy and childbirth complications.

The madman Salvi had a smoking gun, while the self-styled defenders of "the sanctity of life" and "the rights of the unborn" in Congress had the clout to deny contraceptives to poor women throughout the world. But who was more dangerous?

Although Congress last year appropriated \$385 million for international population assistance in 1997, it added caveats that none of the amount could be spent until July 1—nine months into the fiscal year—and then at the rate of only 8 percent per month."

It has been estimated that the moratorium and metering of the funds will lead to even more unintended pregnancies, births, abortions and infant and maternal deaths than the 35 percent budget cut was expected to last year.

Consequences of the punitive withholding of the appropriation may include shortages of contraceptive supplies, closure of family planning clinics and sharp reductions in nearly all U.S. government population programs—including those in countries most in need such as Bangladesh, Kenya and Peru.

In addition, many countries with large populations and a large unmet need for family planning—including Indonesia and Mexico, with a combined population of 300 million—may be unable to receive U.S. funds that would be used in programs where there is even greater need.

Ironically, the restrictions placed on international population programs was instigated by lawmakers who claim to oppose abortion. These same members of Congress are well aware that U.S. funds have been prohibited from financing abortion for nearly a quarter of a century.

Moreover, an estimated 32 million abortions take place in the developing world annually and more than half are unsafe or clandestine and believed to result in 70,000 preventable maternal deaths each year.

There is ample evidence that when contraceptive use increases, abortion rates decline.

In the late 1960s there were close to 80 abortions per 1,000 women in Hungary, while contraceptive use was at a low 20 percent level. A subsequent rise in contraceptive use to more than 30 percent of couples in 1978 was accompanied by a reduction in abortions to just over 30 per 1,000 women.

A 24 percent increase in contraceptive use was recorded in Mexico City from 1987 to 1992, while the abortion rate dropped during the same period from 41 to 25 per 1,000 women.

Contraceptive use in South Korea increased from 24 percent in 1971 to 77 percent in 1988, while lifetime abortion rates per woman declined from a peak of 2.9 per woman in 1978 to 1.9 by 1991.

The 1997 U.S. international population assistance law permits the president to submit to Congress by Feb. 1 findings showing that withholding funds will be detrimental to family planning program efforts. Both houses will vote in February on whether or not to accept the president's findings. Acceptance allows the appropriation to be released as early as March 1, rather than by July 1.

Colorado's newly elected U.S. Senator Wayne Allard who voted against overseas family planning programs as a member of the House of Representatives, and all members of the states congressional delegation should consider the devastating consequences of denying contraceptives to women in poor countries when he casts his vote on the president's findings in February.

#### SALUTE TO KATHERINE HOFFMAN HALEY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize one of Ventura County's outstanding citizens, Katherine Hoffman Haley. As the Granddaughter of the founder of Ventura County, Katherine has proudly carried on the legacy of her grandfather, William Dewey Hobson.

Katherine along with her mother, Edith and brother, Walter, have been responsible for keeping the heritage and history of Ventura County alive. She was instrumental in raising hundreds of thousands of dollars for the construction of the Ventura County museum of history and art. She has subsequently obtained additional hundreds of thousands for the support of the museum's programs over the years.

Her involvement in the community has not stopped there. She has served as a member of the board of directors of the Community Memorial Hospital in Ventura for over 35 years. And her generosity extends to the legions who have come far and wide to visit her home to see her extensive collection of western art.

Her innumerable contributions to the community will serve as a legacy to her dedication. I am proud to pay tribute to her today.

#### TRIBUTE TO SUPERVISOR GARY GIACOMINI

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, in rise today to honor one of my district's most dedicated elected officials, Marin County Supervisor Gary Giacomini. Gary Giacomini was elected in 1972 to represent the Fourth Supervisorial District of Marin County. He has served the people of Marin County well in this capacity for over 24 years, being elected to six successive, 4-year terms, and serving as chair of the board for 6 years. Currently, he holds the distinction of being the longest serving county supervisor in the State of California.

As we celebrate Supervisor Gary Giacomini's years of service to this community, I wish to recognize Gary for his commitment to the people of Marin County, and to thank him for his lifelong record of public service. I was pleased to have worked closely with Gary over the last several years on important issues such as transportation and improvements along the 101 corridor, securing the purchase of the Northwestern Pacific Right-of-

Way, conversion of Hamilton Field in Novato, and our ongoing efforts to preserve agriculture in west Marin and protect the lands adjacent to Point Reyes National Seashore. It was a pleasure to be working hand-in-hand with him, and in continue to be impressed by his dedication and vision.

In addition, Gary has been a leader on numerous local boards and commissions. He chairs the Marin County Congestion Management Agency, and is a member of the California State Coastal Commission; the Bay Conservation & Development Commission; the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway & Transportation District; the Local Agency Formation Commission and the Mental Health Advisory Board. As a member of the Marin Agricultural Land Trust, he has been instrumental in protecting the environment and agricultural land in Marin County. Now that he is leaving the Marin Board of Supervisors, Gary is creating an organization that will work to protect our coast and our natural resources. He advocacy group is already making a difference on this important issue.

Gary Giacomini is a native of Marin County, and currently lives in San Geronimo with his wife, Linda. Gary graduated from the University of California, Hastings College of Law, and is a member of the Law Journal, Thurston Honor Society, Order of Coif.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Supervisor Gary Giacomini. Marin County owes a great deal of gratitude for his tireless efforts over the year. Time and time again he has extended himself on behalf of many people and for many causes. I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to Gary, Linda, and their family for continued success now, and in the years to come.

#### SUPPORT HOUSE RESOLUTION 40— SAVE THE LIVES OF 29,000 WOMEN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on January 23, 1997, the National Cancer Institute's Consensus Panel reviewed data on breast cancer and concluded that it could not recommend regular mammograms for women in their forties. In light of voluminous data and statistical evidence supporting mammograms for women in this age group, I am deeply concerned. Approximately 29,000 American women will contract this disease between the ages of 40 and 49.

Recently, Senator OLYMPIA SNOWE led a bipartisan coalition which introduced a Sense of the Senate resolution, Senate Resolution 47, concerning the need for accurate guidelines for breast cancer screening. We strongly support her efforts, and believe this is a positive step toward helping women. The resulting 98-0 vote shows that our Senate colleagues are fully aware of the critical nature of this issue.

I am also diligently working to ensure that women have clear direction from the Government. In fact, in 1994 the Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations, which I chaired, published a report, "Misused Science: The National Cancer Institute's Elimination of Mammography Guidelines for Women in Their Forties," which raised concerns about the National Cancer Institute's decision to change its mammography guidelines.

Prior to publishing this report, I convened a hearing where numerous agencies, organizations, and individuals, included Senator SNOWE, testified about the impact of NCI's decision on the lives of women.

The message from all respected voices is clear: mammograms can save the lives of women in their forties, a disproportionate number of whom are African-American. As a concerned Member of Congress, on February 5, 1997, I introduced a Sense of the House resolution, House Resolution 40, encouraging Members to make a unified, unequivocal statement that women between the ages of 40 and 49 need clear, accurate guidelines for breast cancer screening.

I urge you to support this resolution to lead the charge for saving women's lives.

#### INCOME EQUITY ACT OF 1997

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, a year ago at this time, one couldn't open a newspaper or magazine without reading about the widening gap between the rich and poor in our Nation. Today, however, these articles are difficult to find. Although income inequality has declined slightly from its high point in 1993, we are still in the midst of a long-term rise in inequality that has persisted since the late 1960's.

While the income gap persists, working Americans are finding it even harder to make ends meet. Though our economy continues to grow, most American families have not returned to the income levels they had before the 1989 recession. In fact, in 1994 more than 16 percent of full-time workers could not support their families above the four-person poverty level—compared to 12 percent in 1979.

Although many forces lie behind the growing inequality of income and wealth in America, it is clear that both Government and corporate America have roles to play in narrowing the gap. For this reason, I am introducing the Income Equity Act of 1997. This legislation addresses the problem by encouraging corporate responsibility. For too many years, the trend in corporate America has been to pay top executives lavishly, while thinking of other employees as an expense or not thinking of them at all. My legislation will force companies to take a close look at how they compensate their employees at both ends of the income ladder.

The Income Equity Act would end our Government's practice of subsidizing excessive executive pay through the Tax Code by denying tax deductions for executive compensation that exceeds 25 times the company's lowest paid full-time employee. For example, if a filing clerk at a firm earns \$10,000, then any amount of executive salary over \$250,000 would no longer be tax deductible as a business expense. This bill will not restrict the freedom of companies to pay their workers and executives as they please. It will send a strong message, however, that in return for tax deductions, the American taxpayer expects companies to compensate their lowest paid workers fairly.

Economic inequality is a problem that will, if not addressed, rend the fabric of our society. Our Government has every reason, and every

right, to encourage responsible corporate citizenship. The Income Equity Act is not the ultimate answer to the widening gap between the rich and the poor, but it is an important step toward ensuring that all Americans can share in our Nation's prosperity.

#### TRIBUTE TO IRENE KETCHUM

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to commend to you and my other distinguished colleagues, Ms. Irene Ketchum, an outstanding citizen of Indiana's First Congressional District. Irene is a shining example of commendable dedication to voluntarism. At the end of 1996, in recognition of her unselfish commitment to the community of northwest Indiana, Indiana State Representative Dan Stevenson of Hammond, IN, presented Irene with Indiana's highest honor designated by Governor Evan Bayh, the Sagamore of the Wabash. This distinguished award was bestowed upon her at a Democratic precinct open house at the Wicker Park Social Center.

Irene's distinguished career includes being managing editor of the Herald Newspapers in Gary, IN, from 1950–55. From 1956 to 1979, Irene served as clerk treasurer for the town of Highland, and in 1980, she became a trustee and board secretary of the Lake County Public Library.

Over the years, Irene has devoted her time to many community service organizations. She has served as treasurer of the Highland Community Events Council, president of the Highland Women's Democratic Club, and auditor of the Highland Democratic Club. Moreover, Irene has served as treasurer, secretary, vice president, and president of the Indiana League of Municipal Clerks and Treasurers, and she is a lifetime member of the Girl Scouts of America USA. In 1995, the Girl Scouts Calumet Council honored Irene with its Woman of Distinction Award.

Irene unselfishly spends 1 day a week at an east Chicago, Indiana church rectory, doing office work, and 1 day a week at Our Lady of Grace school library. Irene also aids the Hammond Public Library with the program for seniors once a month. Currently, Irene is treasurer for the St. John Deanery Council of Catholic Women, and she is president of the Our Lady of Grace Court 80, National Catholic Society of Foresters.

In a country that benefits immensely from voluntarism, Irene has proven that unselfishness has unlimited rewards that do not go unrecognized. Irene can be proud of her efforts to enrich the caliber of life in Indiana's First Congressional District. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in commending Irene for her lifetime devotion to community service.

#### BERNICE C. JOHNSON—CITIZEN ACTIVIST

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues one of

the spokes in the wheel of justice. Ms. Bernice Johnson's life represents that toward which we all should aspire—belief in self, commitment to community, dedication to the principles of democracy, and resolve to carry on in spite of adversity.

Ms. Johnson has worked in areas of voter registration, voter education, and voter participation in Jefferson County and throughout the State of Alabama. From 1963 to 1965, she traveled throughout the State organizing African-Americans for voter registration. It was not an easy task. She documented evidence which was sent to the U.S. Department of Justice during President Lyndon B. Johnson's administration. This data was useful in laying the groundwork for the need of Federal examiners in the State of Alabama.

She has worked with many community organizations. She was the first African-American woman to serve on the Alabama State Textbook Committee, the first African-American woman to run for the Jefferson County Board of Education, and the first African-American woman to serve on the Birmingham Planning and Zoning Board.

Ms. Johnson is firmly dedicated to the principles of democracy and the belief that "complete democracy will become a reality through proper use of the ballot." Her steadfast activism has made my State a better place for all Alabamians. With due diligence, unyielding faith and an appreciation for equal justice for all, Ms. Bernice Johnson has lived her life in a manner that is due the utmost respect. Today, in a small way, I am pleased to have the opportunity to recognize her for her many successful achievements.

#### DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION AFFILIATION ACT OF 1997

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Depository Institution Affiliation Act of 1997, which is legislation designed to enhance the competitiveness of our financial services sector in preparation for the 21st century. This legislation is similar to H.R. 814 which I introduced in the 104th Congress. I am pleased to introduce this legislation again in the 105th Congress. It is my hope that our efforts this year will be successful in framing the debate on financial services modernization.

Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO, chairman of the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee, is also joining me in introducing similar legislation in the Senate today. Senator D'AMATO and I share both a belief in the merits of this approach, and a commitment to pass financial modernization during this Congress.

I want to make it clear that I am totally committed to passage of the most far-reaching financial modernization package possible in the 105th Congress. The introduction of the Depository Institution Affiliations Act of 1997 signals that I am committed to an approach that allows for the broadest possible reforms and recognizes the reality of the current marketplace. This reality is that today's dynamic financial marketplace is being ill-served by the